NAXOS WORLD

FOLK MUSIC OF CHINA, VOL.20

Folk Songs of the Hui, Manchu, Xibe, Korean and Gin Peoples

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FOLK SONGS OF THE HUI, MANCHU, XIBE, KOREAN AND GIN PEOPLES

HUI

1 **An Interactive Song** (banquet song)
问答歌（宴席曲）- 1:11

2 **White Peonies are as White as Snow**
(Hua'er, White Peonies)
白牡丹白得娆人哩（花儿•白牡丹令）- 0:41

3 **Peasants Excerpt** (banquet song)
庄稼人选段（宴席曲）- 1:08

4 **Tea Water has been Boiled Inky-Dark**
(Hua'er, South Town)
清茶滚成牛血了（花儿•南乡令）- 0:54

5 **Da Diao** (banquet song) 打调（宴席曲）- 1:44

6 **Sofia's Woes Excerpt** (banquet song)
索菲亚诉苦选段（宴席曲）- 0:42

7 **See Our Countrymen** (Hua'er, second tune)
把乡亲们见了（花儿二令）- 1:24

8 **Three Visits to the Girl's Door**
(Hua'er, Morningstar Lilies) 尕妹妹的大门上浪三趟
(花儿•山丹红花令）- 0:43

MANCHU

9 **Song of Divinity** 神歌 - 1:02

10 **Pray for Divinity 1** 请神调 (一) - 1:02

11 **Leave for the Battle** 出征歌- 2:32

12 **You You Che** (a lullaby)
悠悠车 (摇篮曲) - 1:38

13 **A Toasting Song** 祝酒歌 - 1:29

14 **Pray for Divinity 2** 请神调 (二) - 1:38

XIBE

15 **A Wedding Song** 娶媳歌 - 3:39

16 **Zha Hei Zhu Hei** (Shaman song)
扎嘿朱嘿 (萨满歌) - 1:09

17 **Dingba Performance** (wedding ritual song, escort the bride) 打丁巴 (婚俗歌，迎新娘) - 2:42

18 **Song of Field** (courtship song)
田野歌 (求爱歌) - 3:42

19 **Song of Douqi** (Shaman song - Wu Ya La Yi Ye)
斗其歌 (萨满歌，吾亚拉伊也) - 1:02

20 **Song of Field** (love song)
田野歌 (情歌) - 2:15

21 **Ya Qi Na** 雅其纳 - 2:11

22 **Song of Hunting** (concerted song)
打猎歌 (齐唱曲) - 1:56

23 **Song of Ao Du'er** (love song)
敖都儿之歌 (情歌) - 0:52

24 **Xibo Beilun** (traditional dance music, dongbur solo) 锡伯贝伦曲 (多恩布尔独奏) - 1:54

KOREAN

25 **Song of Mountains** 山川歌 - 0:42

26 **Melody of Crop Straws** (singing in chorus)
桔梗谣 (齐唱) - 1:46

27 **Song of the Hanjiang River**
汉江水打铃 - 0:43

28 **By the Nuode'er Lake** (singing in chorus)
诺德尔江边 (齐唱) - 1:59

29 **Song of Birds** 鸟打铃 - 1:01

30 **Miryang Arirang** (singing in chorus)
密扬阿里郎 (齐唱) - 1:19

31 **Li Li Li Ya** (singing in chorus)
哩哩哩呀 (齐唱) - 1:06

32 **A Flute Solo** (tungso solo)
杨三道 (洞箫独奏) - 1:24

33 **Arirang** 阿里郎 - 1:52

GIN

34 **Asking the Moon** 问月歌 - 3:57

35 **Returning from Fishing** 打鱼归来 - 3:13

36 **Never-Fading Love** (love song)
天长地久 (情歌) - 3:04

37 **Fortunate to Accompany the Bride** (wedding song) 有缘来相送 (出嫁歌) - 1:52

38 **Lighting Incense for the Buddha** (traditional tune) 敬香歌 (唱哈歌) - 1:49

39 **A Thank You Song** (song for tea picking and collecting sea snails) 答谢歌 (采茶摸螺歌) - 1:29

40 **A Folk Song** 山歌 - 1:03

41 **A Lullaby** 摇篮曲 - 1:30

42 **Wind Blows over the Bridge** (duxianqin solo)
过桥风吹 (独弦琴独奏曲) - 2:36

TOTAL PLAYING TIME: 72:50 min.

FOLK SONGS OF THE HUI, MANCHU, XIBE, KOREAN AND GIN PEOPLES

The songs on this album come from five ethnic groups – Hui, Manchu, Xibe (*Sibe*), Korean and Gin (*Jing*). Hui and Manchu are the third and fourth largest ethnic groups in China.Except for the Hui and Gin, the other three minorities live mainly in north China: the majority of the Manchu live in Liaoning and Hebei, the Koreans in Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin, and the Xibe in Heilongjiang and Xinjiang. About 20% of Hui live in Ningxia Autonomous Region but the majority are scattered all over China – usually living in villages, on roads, or around mosques. The Gin people mainly live in Guangxi province.

The ancestors of the Hui can be traced back to the Muslim peoples in the Tang dynasty (618-907). In the subsequent dynasties, especially in the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), abundant immigrants from Arabia, Persia and Central Asia, who were mostly Muslim, mingled with people from other ethnic groups and formed the Hui people of today. The Hui people believe in Sunni Islam, which influences many aspects of their life. Although the Hui speak Chinese, they are given an Arabic name by an Akhund when they are born. They celebrate Islamic festivals, according to the Islamic calendar, as well as some Chinese festivals such as the Chinese New Year. They mainly live on agriculture, handicrafts (such as jewellery), and herb and spice trading.

As the descendants of the Jurchen people, the Manchu established the Qing dynasty (1636-1912). The Manchu language (including several dialects and their scripts)and Chinese were both used under the Qing reign. Nowadays, the Manchu only speak Chinese, as the Manchu language has declined. The northeast China plain, the main living area of the Manchu people, is surrounded by three mountain ranges, which provide rich resources of forests, animals and mines. Historically, the economic life of the Manchu people relied upon hunting and agriculture. Shamanism is the main belief of the Manchu people.

The Xibe songs on this album were performed in Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Xinjiang province, but only about 1/5th of the Xibe people live there. The Xibe population is about 1/5th of the Manchu's. One opinion argues that the Xibe share the same ethnic origin with the Manchu, while others argue that the Xibe people are descendants of a branch of Xianbei, a nomadic group who reigned northern areas in early medieval China. In the early 18th century, the Qing court immigrated thousands of Xibe people to Xinjiang for guarding and cultivating the Ili region after the conquest of the Dzungars. The majority of the Xibe vocabulary is borrowed from the Manchu language. The written language of the Xibe is also built on the Manchu scripts, which are mainly used by the Xibe in Xinjiang.

The Korean songs on this album were performed by the people living in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, one of the main living areas of this minority. The Korean people in China descended from immigrants from the Korean peninsula in the 19th Century, and carry their culture and language forward from that time. The Yanbian area is located in the Changbai Mountains, which supplies people with rich agricultural lands, various forest resources, mines and fossil oil. The Korean people previously believed in various religions, however, Christianity, which was adopted in the 19th century, is one of the most followed religions today.

The Gin people were originally named 'Yue', owing to their descent from a population of Baiyue peoples in Chinese history. They immigrated from Vietnam in the 16th century; in Vietnam, they are the majority nation. The Gin population is less than 30,000, and they are one of several minorities who live by the sea, getting by on marine fishing, mariculture and tourism. The Gin language belongs to the Austroasiatic languages, but the majority of the Gin people in China speak Chinese. The Gin songs on this album were recorded on Wanwei Island, one of the three Gin islands in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The three islands were connected with the mainland through land reclamation in the 1960s.

MUSICAL CATEGORIES AND FEATURES

Hui

The folk music of the Hui people includes folk songs and instrumental music. This album incorporates two main musical categories of the Hui: *banquet songs* and *hua'er* – meaning 'flowers'. *Banquet songs* are a genre only sung by the Hui people, while the *hua'er* is a type of mountain song popular among different ethnic groups around the Tao River in Gansu Province. The Hui also call *banquet songs* 'home songs', and *hua'er* 'wild songs'.

The Hui folk artisans believe that *banquet songs* can be traced back to the Ming dynasty. They are usually performed at weddings. There are five types of banquet songs: *ballads*, *tunes of five periods at night*, *da tunes*, *alcohol tunes* and *miscellaneous tunes*. Except for *da tunes*, the other four types of *banquet songs* are usually accompanied by simple dance gestures. *Ballads* are usually about history or love stories; track 6 is an excerpt of a traditional ballad – *Sofia's Woes*. *Tunes of five periods at night* start with lyrics of five periods, and usually sing about a tryst – the wedding night. Because of their contents, *the tunes of five periods* are only sung after getting the hosts' permission. *Da tunes* are quasi-narrative singing, which usually end with the *three flowers* tune. The lyrics can be traditional as well as improvisations. Tracks 3 and 5 are both *da tunes*, with track 3 being a traditional one.

The main characteristic of the *hua'er* is the incorporation of various 'ling'– meaning 'tunes'. A type of ling refers to a group of tunes that share certain common features. For example, tracks 2, 4, 7, and 8 are all one tune from different types of ling. Track 2 comes from the ling of *White Peonies*, which all use "the White Peonies of the Brother" as auxiliary words in the lyrics. These lings are also named and classified by ethnic groups, place names or melodic features.

Manchu

From the 17th century onwards, the Manchu people have lived with Han Chinese, which has led to the gradual loss of Manchu music. Based on limited materials, scholars differentiate the music of the Manchu as folk music, religious music and Qing court music. The folk music of the Manchu includes folk songs, dance music, narrative singing, instrumental music and opera. This album mainly incorporates folk songs and religious music.

The Manchu folk songs sing about various subjects in both the Chinese and Manchu language, however, there are few Manchu ones in comparison. Tracks 11, 12 and 13 are all folk songs, in which track 12, a lullaby named *You You Che*, is one of the most popular Manchu ones. Track 11 starts with the lyrics "Ba jiao gu" (octagonal drum) – an important Manchu instrument. It is said that the leaders of The Eight Banners all present a piece of wood to make the drum. Along with the three-stringed lute, the octagonal drum is an important accompanying instrument in *octagonal drum narrative singing*.

The religious Manchu music refers to Shamanism. It includes the songs Shamans sing for deities, as well as the deities' songs sung through Shamans. Tracks 9, 10 and 14 all feature songs for deities. Tracks 10 and 14 are the same song, yet track 14 is accompanied by percussion instruments. The rhythm played in track 14 is called 'the old three points', and is a basic, yet important, rhythmic pattern of the Manchu shamanic music. Most of the Manchu instruments are percussion, but they also play the flute, Jew's harp and three-stringed (and two-stringed) lutes.

Xibe

The Xibe folk music includes folk songs, instrumental music, dance music, narrative singing and Han Duchun opera. Folk songs include secular and shamanic songs. Secular folk songs include *songs of field, ditties, ballads, wedding songs* and *children's songs*. *Songs of field* are similar to *mountain songs* in other ethnic groups as they are considered the most traditional. Tracks 18 and 20 are two *songs of field*, whereas track 21 and 22 are both popular *ditties*.

Xibe people also believe in Shamanism, and their shamanic instruments are almost the same as those of the Manchu. In the past, a two-volume manuscript was used to record the Xibe people's shamanic song lyrics in the Manchu language. However, now, only several tunes of shamanic songs are known, tracks 16 and 19 being two of them. In track 19, *Douqi* refers to the kind of Shaman who exorcises those who are psychotic.

The day before a traditional Xibe wedding, the groom's family will organize a *Dingba* team (a group of young people who are good at singing and dancing) to go to the bride's home. They then sing *dingba* tunes with the bride's family. The *dingba* tune, including four short musical phrases, is usually sung as a duet with improvised lyrics. Track 17 is a *dingba* tune. Track 15 is also a tune for weddings.

Beilun is a type of dance accompanied by the *dongbur* – a wooden fretless plucked lute with two strings. Double tones are very common in a *dongbur* tune, which are often played at celebrations, gatherings or banquets. There are different types of *beilun* dances and each of them have a different accompanying tune.

Tracks 15, 17, 21, 22 and 23 are all accompanied by the *feite kena*, a four-stringed wooden plucked lute which was adapted from the *dongbur* in the 1980s. The *feite kena* is more expressive than the *dongbur,* with the ability to produce more colour via the performer's skills.

Korean

Korean folk music also includes folk songs, dance music, instrumental music, narrative songs and opera. This album mainly incorporates folk songs and instrumental music. Traditionally, there are two ways of categorising Korean folk songs. One is based on the origins of a tune, for example, on this album we have songs from the southern, western and central area – the central area refers to the capital city or its environs. Track 29 is from the southern area, track 32 is a tune from the western area and tracks 26 and 33 are from the central area. The other method of categorisation divides the folk songs into *working songs, lyrical songs, ballads, custom songs* and *children's songs,* regardless of where they came from.

The songs on this album are mainly lyrical songs. The term *daling* originally referred to the lyrical songs sung by wandering performers shaking bells. Gradually, *daling* started to appear in other songs representing lyrical features such as *ballads* or *working songs*. Within these lyrical songs, some tunes are collectively grouped together via a shared theme, even though the melodies differ. For example, the Arirang tune group includes hundreds of different tunes which include 'Arirang' in the names. Tracks 30 and 33 belong to this type of group. Tracks 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31 are also all lyrical songs.

Unlike lyrical songs, the *ballads* usually have long lyrics that narrate a complete story. Many stories from classic Chinese novels are adapted as lyrics. Track 29, *Song of Birds*, is a typical *ballad*, which imitates different sounds of birds. It also includes different tunes that are categorised under the same name.

The folk songs of the Korean people mainly employ triple meters. Compound meter based on triple units is also common. The Korean people have developed various rhythmic patterns for folk songs, and the songs on this album adopt two of them: tracks 25, 27 and 29 use the *Gugeli* pattern, while the other songs all use the *Yangshandao* pattern. These rhythmic patterns are performed on the *changgo* – a Korean percussion instrument that is a waisted drum with two heads, one of which is struck with a hand and the other with a stick.

Two kinds of vertical flutes, *danso* and *tungso*, are very popular among the Korean people. The *danso* is about half the length of the *tungso*. They are both usually made of bamboo. The tone of the *danso* is brighter than the *tungso*; both can play solo pieces. When performed together, the *danso* is usually tuned one octave higher than the *tungso.* Track 32 is a *tungso* solo. Track 33 starts with the *danso* and is later joined by the *tungso*.

Gin

The folk music of the Gin includes folk songs, dance music and instrumental music. The folk songs include *sea songs, ditties, ballads, custom songs* and *lullabies*. Tracks 34, 35 and 39 are all *sea songs* describing the fishing life of the Gin people. Track 37 is a custom song for weddings and track 41 is a lullaby tune.

The Gin people have a traditional singing festival called *Chang Ha*, which lasts for three days. The festival includes sacrificial rituals for the gods, and holds singing and dancing performances inside the *Hating* – a pavilion for public activities within the Gin community. During the festival, young people also sing *love songs*. Track 38 is a tune for sacrificial rituals performed during the festival.

All the Gin songs are accompanied by the *duxianqin* – a single-stringed plucked instrument. *Duxianqins* consist of a soundbox and a rod that is controlled by the left hand to change the tension of the string. They are good at performing harmonics and various ornaments. Track 42 is a *duxianqin* solo. In the songs accompanied by *duxianqin*, we can often hear that the instrument imitates the voice. The lyrical and lingering singing style partly comes from the multi-toned Gin language, which merges perfectly with the performance style of the *duxianqin*.

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HUI
Singer: Luo Wenying

1. An Interactive Song (*banquet song*) 问答歌（宴席曲）
Lyrics: "What rises in a row? What rises to the mid sky?
Three stars rise in a row. A cluster of stars rise to the mid sky."

2. White Peonies are as White as Snow (*Hua'er, White Peonies*) 白牡丹白得娆人哩（花儿•白牡丹令）
Lyrics: "White peonies are as white as snow, and red peonies are as red as a flame. My dear sister, you have someone at your side. I will keep you company when you are alone."

3. Peasants Excerpt (banquet song) 庄稼人选段（宴席曲）
Lyrics: "On the fifteenth day of the first lunar month, peasants are busy with farm work. You carry the pack-basket and I take the shovel. Together, we spread the manure on the field in front of the door. When it is the fifteenth day of the second lunar month, two calves stand at the side of the field."

4. Tea Water has been Boiled Inky-Dark (*Hua'er, South Town*) 清茶滚成牛血了（花儿•南乡令）
Lyrics: "Tea water has been boiled inky-dark. Tea leaves have been boiled into paper. I miss you with my heart and soul, with only one breath left in my body."

5. Da Diao (*banquet song*) 打调（宴席曲）
Lyrics: "I visit my friend's home to send congratulations. If he is a good host, I will put in a nice word for him. If he doesn't serve me well, I will complain about his neglect."

6. Sofia's Woes Excerpt (*banquet song*) 索菲亚诉苦选段（宴席曲）
At the break of dawn, the city gate is opened. Here comes Sofia, an 18-year-old girl, carrying water on her shoulders. She walks out of the gate and towards the southern hillside, where she meets her elder brother. The girl speaks to her brother about the hardship at her husband's home, expressing wishes for a better life.

7. See Our Countrymen (*Hua'er, second tune*) 把乡亲们见了（花儿二令）
Lyrics: "The heavy fog has shrouded the green mountains, and the horses endure the cold weather. Our countrymen are excited to see each other in a happy gathering."

8. Three Visits to the Girl's Door (*Hua'er, Morningstar Lilies*) 尕妹妹的大门上浪三趟（花儿•山丹红花令）
Lyrics: "I paid three visits to the girl's door, and my heart raced fast. My dear girl, I am anxious to see your handsome face. Do you know that Morningstar lilies have blossomed? I have picked them with their roots and kept them intact. I will send the Morningstar lilies for you to decorate your hair with. Oh, the beautiful Morningstar lilies."

Recording date: June, 2013
Recording location: Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province

MANCHU

9. Song of Divinity 神歌
Singer: Xing Yanjie
Lyrics: "I pray for divinities to bless us all."

10. Pray for Divinity 1 请神调 (一)
Singers: Yu Changdong, Liu Yanling, Wu Qiong, Li Hong
Lyrics: "I pray for all divinities to come and make it safe and auspicious here."

11. Leave for the Battle 出征歌
Singers: Wu Qiong, Li Hong, Liu Yanling
Lyrics: "With rolling octagonal drums and eight waving banners in the four corners, soldiers march forward in rank and file. My husband is in the middle, leading a horse and carrying a gun. His armour and sword give out a silver light. As he leaves from his hometown for the battle, I take wine and see him off."

"With rolling octagonal drums and eight waving banners in the four corners, soldiers march forward in rank and file. My fiancé is in the middle. Giving him the love token of a pouch, I secretly promise him to go to the barracks and be his bride when the news of victory comes."

"With rolling octagonal drums and eight waving banners in the four corners, soldiers march forward in rank and file. My son is in the middle. I ask him to follow the senior leader wholeheartedly, always carry the whip in hand and ride the horse with caution. I see him off, wishing them great victory."

"The octagonal drums roll and eight banners rush to different directions. The eight-banner soldiers go on the battlefield in high morale. I take provisions and food to the front line and make military costumes for the rear. I wish for a great victory and an early return of my husband/fiancé/son."

12. You You Che (a lullaby) 悠悠车 (摇篮曲)
Singer: Zhao Lijing
Lyrics: "I tuck my kid into bed. My baby, you look so adorable, fall to sleep and grow up quickly. A gentle breeze has come. Little birdies fly back to their nests and my baby, you should quickly fall asleep. You, naughty kid, keep crying and screaming. Now go to sleep, and grow up quickly. When you are grown up, you can learn horse riding, arrow shooting and hunting. You will be a marvellous hunter. My baby, quickly go to sleep. When you are grown up, you can swim in the ever-running river and catch the fish in flocks."

13. A Toasting Song 祝酒歌
Singer: Yu Changdong
Lyrics: "Wine is like flowing water and flickering flames. Good friends gather and fill their cups. We toast to the beautiful friendship and drink to our hearts' content. Together, we shall drink and sing."

14. Pray for Divinity 2 请神调 (二)
Singer: unknown
A song accompanied by percussion.

Recording date: July, 2013
Recording location: Xinbin Manchu Autonomous County, Fushun, Liaoning Province

XIBE
15. A Wedding Song 娶媳歌
Singer: Zhao Guilan
Feite kena performer: Hu Guangqing
Lyrics: "It's hard for these parents to raise their kids and even harder to help them find significant others. They went around asking friends to help them. The first time they went to a girl's family, they were too shy to open up and reveal their intentions. Instead, they offered cigarettes and engaged in small talk with the girl's family, trying to read their minds. When they went again, they asked the matchmaker to go first with two bottles of delicious red wine. A pig and lamb were then sent to the girl's family as gifts, and they picked a lucky date for the wedding. The groom-to-be was longing for the day to come.

The wedding car was painted red, and the bridesmaids and groomsmen were smiling from ear to ear with red ribbons tied around each of their waists. The groom had to stay at his in-laws' house for two days, waiting for the wedding banquet to finish, before the bride got into the car and went home with him in the morning. The bride got out of the wedding car, which was followed by a delightful Dingba team, in the front yard of the groom's house. Before she entered, she went down on her knees and kowtowed to all four sides of the yard. She approached the house and stopped in front of the door, standing face-to-face with the groom. He took off the bridal veil with a stick and looked his bride in the eyes. Guests on the bride's side came to celebrate and the groom's family treated them to plenty of delicacies and fine wine. A pair of glasses were connected together with red string. One of them was filled with wine, the other with water. They were shuffled three times and whoever took the wine will be blessed with happiness. It was late at night, and the couple were finally left alone. They exchanged their vows and promised to love each other deeply forevermore."

16. Zha Hei Zhu Hei (*Shaman song*) 扎嘿朱嘿 (萨满歌)
Singer: Gu Yulin
Lyrics: "Zha hei zhu hei, huo li hun ta li, it's the sound of a bell, yi na kun hun ta li, listen carefully, huo li hun ta li, it's not the sound of a bell, yi na kun hun ta li, it's the sound of, huo li hun ta li, gods contacting each other."

"Yi na kun hun ta li, corners of a house, huo li hun ta li, are filled with the music of Mo Ke Na, yi na kun hun ta li, listen carefully, huo li hun ta li, it's not the music of Mo Ke Na, yi na kun hun ta li, it's the sound of, huo li hun ta li, Shaman fairies fighting with each other, yi na kun hun ta li."

17. Dingba Performance (*wedding ritual song, escort the bride*) 打丁巴 (婚俗歌，迎新娘)
Singers: Tong Yufang, Guo Shuzhen
Feite kena performer: Unknown
The Dingba team consists of handsome and strong men with well-made horsewhips; their responsibility is to escort the bride. The groom is thrilled and urges the Dingba team to lead him to the bride's house. The groom and Dingba team will not be allowed in until they sing the new songs written for the bride.

Lyrics: "Sisters and brothers of the bride, we can sing and dance, and all we do today is to welcome the groom. The groom and the team, sing your songs and don't be dull, or you will not be welcomed. Sisters and brothers of the bride, you have had wine and meat, how could you not let us escort the bride to the wedding car?"

"To the groom and the team, if the meat and wine are the only things you offered, there is no way we shall allow the bride to get into the car."

"Sisters and brothers of the bride, come and see the Beilun dance and listen to our sweet songs."

The bride agrees to get in the wedding car with the groom. The Dingba team is leading and this new couple is accompanied with songs and laughter along the way.

18. Song of Field (*courtship song*) 田野歌 (求爱歌)
Singers: Zhao Guilan, Guo Shuzhen
Lyrics:
"The bulls' skin, used to make ropes, has been properly processed and stored for so long. My lover girl, I have been waiting for your love and loyalty for so long. Magpies love to fly around in a wood of jujubes, singing their happy songs continuously. A Gu, a romantic and infatuated man, loves to hang around at the front door of the girl's house. Rocks in the field of A Pa Er's farm blunt the wooden ploughs. A Gu, who chases after his lover, wears out his own shoes. Steel ploughs are blunt, and A Gu, who chases after his lover girl longing to be with her, wears out his own shoes. Ponies always follow their mothers, side by side, but my lover, who had been by my side for so many years, is no longer here. The roots of a poplar tree will never decay, like my heart that belongs to my lover – it will never fade away. Grass finally grows on a curvy trail, like my love for her – it will remain forever."

19. Song of Douqi (*Shaman song - Wu Ya La Yi Ye*) 斗其歌 (萨满歌，吾亚拉伊也)
Lead singer: Gu Yulin
Lyrics:
Cunning monsters (yi ye) are running (yi ye) in the valley.
(Yi ye) you listen up (yi ye), come out and accept (yi ye) your punishment (yi ye)!
Thousands of monsters (yi ye), you listen up (yi ye)!
A countless number of monsters (yi ye), conceal yourselves (yi ye)!

Thousands of monsters (yi ye), you listen up (yi ye)!
Come out and accept (yi ye) your punishment (yi ye)!
On the swamp afar (yi ye), drown yourselves (yi ye) rabbits (yi ye) on the Gobi Desert (yi ye).
Bottoms of Guo Er Huo Ji turn red for taking the punishment (yi ye), cunning as you are, (yi ye) the monster, your cheeks will turn purple (yi ye) after you've taken your punishment (yi ye)!"

20. Song of Field (*love song*) 田野歌 (情歌)
Singer: Tong Yufang
Lyrics:
"Scallions root in moist soil, and I can only sing softly to you the love that I keep at the bottom of my heart."

"A refreshing breeze blows through the door, and girl, your affectionate eyes touched my heart so deeply."

"Willow trees will grow vigorously wherever they are planted, and I love you for more than your beauty, such as your dignified conduct."

"Clear water runs beneath green grass, and under the bright moonlight, my lover and I meet."

"Misty rain falls on jujube trees, and tender talk of love tugs my lover girl's heartstrings."

"Sweet spring water will ease your thirst, and a sight of my lover makes my heart smile."

21. Ya Qi Na 雅其纳
Singers: Guo Shuzhen, Gu Yulin
Feite kena performer: Hu Guangqing
Lyrics:
"Ya Qi Na, we, as a couple, are in love even when life is hard. Ya Qi Na, we make a living by casting nets to catch fish."

"Ya Qi Na, we didn't have a place to live by the river and suffered from the rain and wind. Ya Qi Na, so we built our house using mugwort."

"Ya Qi Na, we moved to our new house and started making new fishing nets. Ya Qi Na, we are now busy fishing on our boat."

"Ya Qi Na, we, as a couple, live in joy even when life is hard. Ya Qi Na, we go hunting in the mountain tirelessly."

"Ya Qi Na, we searched the mountain carrying spears, bows and arrows. Ya Qi Na, we went home with full hands."

"Ya Qi Na, we made a feast at home. Ya Qi Na, we sang and danced and sang to celebrate that our life is filled with joy."

22. Song of Hunting (*concerted song*) 打猎歌 (齐唱曲)
Singer: unknown
Feite kena performer: Unknown
Lyrics:
"I'm riding my horse as fast as the wind with my falcon on my arm. The hunting ground is waiting for me and my weapon. Oh hey! Oh! Hey! The hunting ground is waiting for me."

"Everyone has been saying this horse is a hero and complimenting how agile he is. Let me test him and see how capable he really is. Oh hey! Oh! Hey! Let me test and see how capable he really is."

"Hounds have caught the exhausted rabbits, and the brave hunters are pleased with their harvest. Oh hey! Oh! Hey! The brave hunters are pleased with their harvest."

"The sun is setting and it's time to go home. The rabbits they caught will be cooked for dinner. A fresh rabbit stir-fry with pickled vegetables is even more delicious than sea cucumbers."

"Oh hey! Oh! Hey! A fresh rabbit stir-fry with pickled vegetables is even more delicious than sea cucumbers."

23. Song of Ao Du'er (*love song*) 敖都儿之歌 (情歌)
Singer: Gu Yulin
Feite kena performer: Hu Guangqing
Lyrics:
"Leather back-bands are tied to a black bull. My lover girl covers her chest with many colourful pieces of clothing."

"Swallows build their nests under the roof. Our love has been experiencing ups and downs."

"Be careful with pits on the road on a dark night without the moon. When we get together in love and joy, be careful not to let anything interrupt."

24. Xibo Beilun (*traditional dance music, dongbur solo*) 锡伯贝伦曲 (多恩布尔独奏)
Dongbur performer: unknown
Traditional dance music performed on the *dongbur*.

Recording date: June, 2012
Recording location: Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Yili, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

KOREAN

25. Song of Mountains 山川歌
Singer: Zhang Shunfu
The scenery is superb with high mountains surrounded by clear waters and dry farmlands overlooking the paddy fields.

26. Melody of Crop Straws (*singing in chorus*) 桔梗谣 (齐唱)
Singer: unknown
After his lover passed away, he went to her grave in the name of collecting crop straws.

27. Song of the Hanjiang River 汉江水打铃
Singer: Dong Zhengxu
Lyrics: "From sight-seeing boats on the Hanjiang River, we can hear songs about family life in harmony."

28. By the Nuode'er Lake (*singing in chorus*) 诺德尔江边 (齐唱)
Singer: unknown
Lyrics: "The spring breeze sways weeping willows by the lake. The ruthless time twines up the willows, but I don't believe that water ruthlessly flows away."

29. Song of Birds 鸟打铃
Singer: Zhang Shunfu
Hundreds of birds fly up in the beautiful valleys. They fly in pairs and sing of the great harvest.

30. Miryang Arirang (*singing in chorus*) 密扬阿里郎 (齐唱)
Singer: unknown
Lyrics: "My lad looks at me as if I were a flower blossoming in the coldest month of the winter.
With his company, I cross over mountains and valleys."

31. Li Li Li Ya (*singing in chorus*) 哩哩哩呀 (齐唱)
Singer: unknown
With hope and expectation, he returns to his hometown to meet with his beloved. Yet he is found to be weeping his way back. If he knew it would come to this, he would not have started the relationship.

32. A Flute Solo *(tungso solo)* 杨三道 (洞箫独奏)
Tungso performer: Jin Shengjun
A *tungso* flute solo performed by Jin Shengjun.

33. Arirang 阿里郎
Vertical bamboo flute performers: Jin Xiangguo, Piao Doujun, Dong Zhengxu, Jin Shengjun, Jin Dongyu, Jin Hufan, Cui Xuejun
Long drum performer: Jin Lan
Round drum performer: Li Xuesong
Short flute performer: Piao Renzhu
A song performed on vertical bamboo flutes played in unison – accompanied by long and round drums.

Recording date: August, 2012
Recording location: Tumen, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province

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34. Asking the Moon 问月歌
Singer, duxianqin (single string zither) performer: Su Haizhen
Lyrics: "With a troubled mind, I ask the moon, when will you give out light? Flowers are yet to bud in the courtyard and a southern wind blows outside. The boatmen row paddles and their hands are sore. I am separated from you by mountains and waters. Drunk, without taking any wine, I pine away and think of you day and night. I keep firewood burning all night and wonder when I can melt your heart."

35. Returning from Fishing 打鱼归来
Singer: Huang Yuying
Duxianqin performer: Su Chunfa
Lyrics: "Boats are filled with fish and shrimps. We are brimming with joy as we ride over blue waves under the clouds. Celebrating the wonderful harvest, we cheer and wave passionately to relatives waiting on the shore."

36. Never-Fading Love (*love song*) 天长地久 (情歌)
Singer: Wu Ruizhen
Lyrics: "I am here waiting for you. When will you come back? I long to meet you under a tree and share our thoughts in a low whisper."

37. Fortunate to Accompany the Bride (*wedding song*) 有缘来相送 (出嫁歌)
Singer: Huang Yuying
Duxianqin performer: Su Chunfa
The bride's sisters and relatives have the privilege to accompany her to her husband's side for the wedding.

38. Lighting Incense for the Buddha (*traditional tune*) 敬香歌 (唱哈歌)
Singers: Wu Ruizhen, Huang Yuying, Pei Caixia, Pei Yingping, Luo Xiaoping
Lyrics: "I worship the divinities in the front, on the left and the right and pray for safety and prosperity."

39. A Thank You Song (*song for tea picking and collecting sea snails*) 答谢歌 (采茶摸螺歌)
Singers: Wu Ruizhen, Huang Yuying, Pei Caixia, Pei Yingping, Luo Xiaoping
When the men have come back with a great harvest, to show gratitude for their hard work, the women climb up the mountain to pick tea leaves, go down to the sea shore for sea snails and return home to sew clothes.

40. A Folk Song 山歌
Singer: Wu Ruizhen
Duxianqin performer: Su Chunfa
Lyrics: "I climb up the big tree behind the pavilion and command the view of the entire village. Blooms and grasses keep me company and little birds on the trees sing with me in chorus."

41. A Lullaby 摇篮曲
Singers: Pei Caixia, Pei Yingping, Luo Xiaoping
Lyrics: "My baby, fall asleep. Your dad has gone fishing on the sea and will come back with a boat full of fish and shrimps. Your mum sings lullabies and rocks you to sleep."

42. Wind Blows over the Bridge *(duxianqin solo)* 过桥风吹 (独弦琴独奏曲)
Duxianqin performer: Su Chunfa
A solo performed on the *duxianqin* by Su Chunfa.

Recording date: July 2011.
Recording location: Wanwei Island, Dongxing, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.